

LETTER FROM JUDGE ELLIS.

JOHNSTON Co., March, 25, 1858.
To the Editor of the Republican Banner:
Having noticed in the "Tribune" and "Warrenton News" a statement in which, my opinion affects the political position of Judge Ellis a member of the party, to which I belong and whose name has been generally associated with the nomination for Governor, and which statement was based upon a letter written by him to Mr. Daney. I have procured a copy of that letter and enclose it to you with the request that you will do me the favor to publish it in the next issue of your paper.
Very Respectfully,
J. W. B. WATSON.

NEWBERN, Nov. 20th, 1857.
My Dear Sir:

I am just in receipt of your favor of the 20th inst., advising me, that my name is spoken of in connection with the position of Chief Executive of North Carolina, and asking my opinions upon several questions of a public nature, which you propound, with a view to their publication.

I will most cheerfully and frankly answer your Enquiries upon those questions touching the general politics of the country, as I have no concealments of any political sentiments which I have at any period of my life entertained. And I comply with your request cordially, for the further fact, that our personal and political relations have been of the most intimate character, from our earliest manhood, and I am persuaded, it will give you satisfaction to know, that those sentiments are identical with those entertained by us both at the University of the State, when we imbibed the great principles of democracy from the same high fountains. You must excuse me, however, in declining your request to have them published, for reasons which I trust will prove entirely satisfactory to yourself. At this time, the publication of such a letter from me, would look as though I designed to place my name before the people of the State, as a candidate, for the high office to which you refer, and, of course, to be conferred and never to be sought. I know, on the other hand, that the people have a right to know the opinions of the public men of the country, upon all questions of general concern, and to call for them, whenever there are suggestions that these opinions are different from those formerly held, or when new questions arise, upon which their opinions may not have been previously expressed. But, as yet, I have heard no intimation that I have abandoned any of those principles that have ever guided my political course, and of which, recorded evidence may be found upon the Journals of our General Assembly, and in the consistent support I have ever given the nominees of the Democratic party. Hence it is, that I conclude, in the absence of any such necessity for publishing a letter, such a publication would be looked upon, as an indelicate suggestion of my own name for the nomination to which you refer. I certainly consider myself complimented, by the mention of my name in connection with the high office, and would feel greatly honored by the nomination at the hands of the Democratic Convention, and would hold myself bound to render such service to the party as they might call upon me to perform, so far as my ability will admit, yet, at the same time, in no sense of propriety, would I wish to be considered as a candidate for the high office.

In your first query, you ask; whether in the event of a continued "squandering" of the public lands, by donations to Rail roads and other corporations, will you (I) favor a measure distributing the lands themselves, or a portion of them, among all the States according to federal population. To answer this enquiry fully and satisfactorily, it seems necessary, that I should express my views generally, though briefly, upon the vexed question of the public lands.

The question of land distribution, has from time to time been presented to the people of this country, under different garbs, each successive scheme, being designedly made more attractive by its authors, that it might escape the defeat that attended its predecessor, yet, in them all, may be discovered the self same principle, the naked principle of distribution, a principle founded in the old federal idea of an assumption of the State debts by the General Government, and a consolidation of all sovereign power in that government, thereby, reducing the several States, to mere servient dependencies upon it. The first scheme, and perhaps the most practical of them all, if not the most seductive, was introduced into Congress by Mr. Clay, at the first session after the election of Gen. Harrison, and which was passed into law. This law, provided for the distribution of the monies in the public treasury, arising from the sale of the public lands among the States; (at the same session, and in the immediately thereafter, the celebrated Tariff law (1842) was enacted, whereby, the agricultural interests were more heavily taxed, than at any previous time in the history of the country;—and yet, this was done under that clause of the constitution, which empowers Congress to "lay and collect duties and imposts," for revenue purposes.

These two laws, were a part of the great Whig system of that day, the fruits of their victory of 1840. But they proved destructive of each other. The people could not appreciate the wisdom of distributing the public monies from the Treasury among the States, with one hand, and collecting it in from the people with the other, paying a heavy percentage both for collecting and distributing, to those persons, who performed this service. They were wholly unable to distinguish between that money in the Treasury, which arose from a sale of the public lands,—the property of the General Government,—and that which resulted from a tax upon imports. But they did see, and see clearly, that with a large number of the Northern members of Congress, this draining of the Treasury by the distribution law, was a mere pretext for filling it up again, by force of a high tariff which would furnish protection to their manufacturing interests. These laws never received the sanction of the people; they were both condemned in a most emphatic manner, by the election of Mr. Polk, in 1844, over Mr. Clay, their author, and the most distinguished advocate and champion. This was one of the most famous struggles of the Democratic party,—a struggle, sir, in which you and I labored side by side, and in which your noble country achieved honors never to be forgotten. A struggle, that resulted in a signal victory, whose fruits were manifested in the repeal of the obnoxious laws referred to,

and a bringing back of the Government to the original position assigned her by the constitution of the country, and in which, she had been maintained by the immortal labors of the Republican party, under the lead of Mr. Jefferson, against the machinations of the Federalists, and where she must ever be preserved, if preserved, she will be, by Democratic principles and Democratic men.

Such is, briefly the history and fate of the first measures of distribution. The next, is known to the public, under the name of Bennett's Land Bill, which was more dangerous than its predecessor, in as much as it was less scrupulous, and addressed itself to the most sordid passions, promising large bounties to individuals and contemplating nothing less, in fact, than the creation of a great corruption fund to be used at discretion by a dangerous class of politicians in the Northern and North-western States of the Union, that have since made themselves notorious, by organizing the Black Republican Party, and making war upon the property and institutions of the South. The details of this bill, are too recently known to the country, to need repetition. This measure was also defeated, this time, by a vote in Congress, where the Democratic party had the majority. They propose to make this distribution, by issuing land scrip to the several States, with the power to sell, but not to locate. This measure is sustained by many specious arguments, such as, that the public lands are now being squandered in donations to the new States, for various purposes, and unless the older States receive their share soon, the whole will be dissipated and lost to them hereafter.

Although this scheme differs in form from the other two, in principle it is the same, and if reduced to practice, would be attended with grisly greater perhaps, than would have resulted from the success of either of the others.

It is still the same proposition to dispose of the public treasure by partition among the States; such a partition, too, as would not greatly benefit the States themselves. We will suppose for instance, that two hundred millions of acres of land were partitioned, in this way, among the thirty-one States of the Union. Not being empowered to locate their land warrants, they must necessarily put them in market for sale—presenting the spectacle, of thirty-one proprietors in eager competition to sell at the same time. This competition would inevitably reduce the price to a nominal sum, and thus, in a very short time, this immense property would be found in the hands of Stock Jobbers and Brokers in Wall Street and elsewhere. In every State, there would be those eager to buy at low rates, and of course, they would urge the States to throw large quantities upon the market to enable them to do so. A scene of corruption would in this way be exhibited to the public view, such as has never before been witnessed in this country, and which, if not checked by our Legislature, would be a disgrace to our civilization.

Upon this subject, I would refer you to the pages of the party, and the course, tofore, our party has had little minority in framing a platform, upon which all could stand, and I doubt not, that such will be the case at our approaching Convention. Party organization is essential to the usefulness of a party to the country, and to secure that end, the members that compose it, must harmonize their views on questions of mere policy and expediency, involving no surrender of principle, though it should be at some sacrifice of objects we might desire, standing alone, and unaffected by objects and principles of greater import. Individual members of the Legislature, can exercise a free discretion upon the several measures as they are presented singly.—A party, as such, can only act upon general principles, and advocate or oppose measures, as they may harmonize or conflict with such principles. When the members of a body of expediency, each member of the Legislature, may represent the wishes of his immediate constituents, without by any means, separating himself from his party. The organization of the Democratic party, adapts itself to our political system, in this respect, and sustains it. The freedom of the people requires that, this freedom of action, should be allowed to individual members of the Legislature. The representatives from Edgecomb, may vote in General Assembly, against a proposed appropriation to the road extension, while those from Catawba vote for it, and yet no man can gainsay the right of both these counties participating in the generally common promotion of great Democratic principles, for they are both sterling Democratic counties; on the contrary, any true democrat will say, that both sets of these delegates did right in representing the sentiments of their respective constituencies. Measured by these principles, your enquiries relative to matters of domestic policy in the State, can be readily answered. I speak to the result of the action of the party, and not to the result of the action of my party friends upon all such questions, and the platform upon which he stands, whatever position it may occupy, with reference to such measures. I can only infer what course will be adopted, from the known sentiments of the party, upon general principles. With it, a rigid economy has ever been a principle of action, and in the midst of the present severe financial prostration, will be doubtless an urgent demand for strict application of this principle upon all proposed appropriations, whether for railroads or other objects. Our doctrine has ever been, in passing upon applications for bank charters, to grant none except such as may be called for by the public necessities and even in such, to provide carefully for the security of the note holders. Should the Convention think proper to express any sentiment upon this subject, I doubt not they will be shaped by this general principle. I should think the question of the Danville railroad charter, too exclusively local in its character, to be referred to in the Convention. Should they do so, however, I should think they would pronounce against it, as a monopoly of the people, I think, are opposed to it. To this I should be prepared to support their action.

The policy of the party has been well settled, as to the mode of distributing the school fund. I presume it will not be de-

be the last to ask a return of their gift; on the contrary, they will ever be found, among the first in urging that it be held for the use of the General Government, in pursuance of the patriotic intentions of our ancestors, who gave it.

From the foregoing observations, you will perceive, that I am opposed to any scheme of distribution that may be presented. There exist not now, nor do I apprehend any circumstances, that will justify any such measure.

I regard the very objects of the advocates of such measures, as an invasion of the great principles of our federation, and an attack upon the public virtue and integrity. They are nothing less, sir, than a reward offered for the votes of the people, a consideration in money, for their suffrages. I dare say, that hopes of winning the popular favor, and consequent promotion and advancement, for party friends, is the great secret moving influence that actuates a majority of the advocates of such measures. God grant! that the people of this country may have a timely forewarning of the unboly attack thus made upon their political virtue, and the sordid motives that govern it, for when seen, it will certainly be indignantly repelled, to the confusion and disaster of those politicians who make it.

I look upon all such measures, as inimical to the sovereignty of the States, and destructive of our political system;—in policy, I regard them as unwise, and leading to public extravagance and corruption.

Your second query, asks: "is the course of Gov. Walker, in Kansas, approved by you (me), or the contrary, and if so, how is the wrong to be remedied?"

I have no hesitation in saying, that I unqualifiedly condemn the course of Gov. Walker in Kansas, from the beginning to the end; from the time that he first declared, upon his going into the Territory, that Kansas was destined to become a non-slaveholding State," down to his last crowning act of treachery and tyranny, wherein, he grasped dictatorial authority unexampled in this country, and usurped the powers of the legislative body—acts, bringing reproach upon our republic, and worthy of the Despot who now controls the destiny of the French people. In modern civilized governments, no other parallel can be found to the conduct of this unworthy public functionary. As a rebuke for such conduct, unequal thought, to its desert, yet, perhaps, the only remedy that is left us, I trust that the Senate, which will assemble in a few days, will reject the nomination of Gov. Walker, should the President think proper to send it to them, which I do not believe he will do. By the one or the other, he ought to be removed from his present position. These are the only considerations you ask, touching the general politics of the country. The other merely questions of domestic policy in our own State. Some of them, in my opinion, of too exclusively a local character, to enter into a general canvass of the State; others, simply questions of expediency that may or may not be adopted, according to circumstances, as they may exist, at the time when they shall be proposed. I propose a more general answer to them, which, indeed, is the only mode in which they can be satisfactorily answered, since they are considerations of policy, and not of principle, ought to be controlled by general principles.

Upon this subject, I would refer you to the pages of the party, and the course, tofore, our party has had little minority in framing a platform, upon which all could stand, and I doubt not, that such will be the case at our approaching Convention. Party organization is essential to the usefulness of a party to the country, and to secure that end, the members that compose it, must harmonize their views on questions of mere policy and expediency, involving no surrender of principle, though it should be at some sacrifice of objects we might desire, standing alone, and unaffected by objects and principles of greater import. Individual members of the Legislature, can exercise a free discretion upon the several measures as they are presented singly.—A party, as such, can only act upon general principles, and advocate or oppose measures, as they may harmonize or conflict with such principles. When the members of a body of expediency, each member of the Legislature, may represent the wishes of his immediate constituents, without by any means, separating himself from his party. The organization of the Democratic party, adapts itself to our political system, in this respect, and sustains it. The freedom of the people requires that, this freedom of action, should be allowed to individual members of the Legislature. The representatives from Edgecomb, may vote in General Assembly, against a proposed appropriation to the road extension, while those from Catawba vote for it, and yet no man can gainsay the right of both these counties participating in the generally common promotion of great Democratic principles, for they are both sterling Democratic counties; on the contrary, any true democrat will say, that both sets of these delegates did right in representing the sentiments of their respective constituencies. Measured by these principles, your enquiries relative to matters of domestic policy in the State, can be readily answered. I speak to the result of the action of the party, and not to the result of the action of my party friends upon all such questions, and the platform upon which he stands, whatever position it may occupy, with reference to such measures. I can only infer what course will be adopted, from the known sentiments of the party, upon general principles. With it, a rigid economy has ever been a principle of action, and in the midst of the present severe financial prostration, will be doubtless an urgent demand for strict application of this principle upon all proposed appropriations, whether for railroads or other objects. Our doctrine has ever been, in passing upon applications for bank charters, to grant none except such as may be called for by the public necessities and even in such, to provide carefully for the security of the note holders. Should the Convention think proper to express any sentiment upon this subject, I doubt not they will be shaped by this general principle. I should think the question of the Danville railroad charter, too exclusively local in its character, to be referred to in the Convention. Should they do so, however, I should think they would pronounce against it, as a monopoly of the people, I think, are opposed to it. To this I should be prepared to support their action.

The policy of the party has been well settled, as to the mode of distributing the school fund. I presume it will not be de-

parted from. I think it ought not to be, and indeed, I have no disposition among democrats, as yet, to change the present mode of distribution.

Upon the question of banks and banking, I hold the same views, with the doctrine of a democratic party, with which, none can be familiar than yourself.

This letter, as stated, is not intended for publication, yet the same time, it is not strictly private. Should my political sentiments be called in question, at any time, you are at perfect liberty to use it in your vindication, by giving it to any one whom you may think proper, and in doing so, I will rely entirely upon your discretion.

Your letter, did not reach me till the 18th inst., which will account for the delay in my reply. It afforded me much pleasure to meet you, Wilson court, where I will be two weeks, hence, both from political and personal considerations, and I will take it as an equal compliment, should you come.

Very Truly,
Your friend,
JOHN W. ELLIS.

WM. F. DANEY, Esq. Tarboro' N. C.

To the Editor of the Journal:

GENTLEMEN: The writer of the article in the Tribune, which I alluded in my note of the 17th inst., in one place as a "rumor" and in another place in the same article, as "a rumor within his belief," that Judge Ellis, in correspondence with Mr. Cantwell, 1853, when this latter gentleman was Editor of a distribution paper in Wilmington; and upon this fact or rumor, bes the assumption, that when in June of that year I announced the name of Judge Ellis, among those who were committed to the policy I then recommended to the Democratic party, that I was authorized to do so, by some letter from, or correspondence with Judge Ellis himself.

In the controversy now going on between the friends of Mr. Holden and Mr. Ellis, I conceived it no part of my business to interfere; especially as neither of them was a champion for the office of Governor. I felt, nevertheless, that the statement above alluded to, accompanied by my name, was calculated to injure the latter undeservedly, I felt it to be my duty to hasten to state, and did give you to understand, that it was not sustained by any facts within my knowledge or recollection.

I take advantage of a leisure moment between the Nash and Johnston courts, to say further, that in December, 1853, for months after my editorial connection with the Free Press ceased, and when I was about to start a new Democratic paper in the city of Raleigh, I had a conversation with a gentleman of Salisbury, named Brown, at the Mills House in Charleston, upon the subject of the approaching Democratic Convention in this State, and the position the Salisbury Free Press should occupy in the canvass.

Upon this subject, I would refer you to the pages of the party, and the course, tofore, our party has had little minority in framing a platform, upon which all could stand, and I doubt not, that such will be the case at our approaching Convention. Party organization is essential to the usefulness of a party to the country, and to secure that end, the members that compose it, must harmonize their views on questions of mere policy and expediency, involving no surrender of principle, though it should be at some sacrifice of objects we might desire, standing alone, and unaffected by objects and principles of greater import. Individual members of the Legislature, can exercise a free discretion upon the several measures as they are presented singly.—A party, as such, can only act upon general principles, and advocate or oppose measures, as they may harmonize or conflict with such principles. When the members of a body of expediency, each member of the Legislature, may represent the wishes of his immediate constituents, without by any means, separating himself from his party. The organization of the Democratic party, adapts itself to our political system, in this respect, and sustains it. The freedom of the people requires that, this freedom of action, should be allowed to individual members of the Legislature. The representatives from Edgecomb, may vote in General Assembly, against a proposed appropriation to the road extension, while those from Catawba vote for it, and yet no man can gainsay the right of both these counties participating in the generally common promotion of great Democratic principles, for they are both sterling Democratic counties; on the contrary, any true democrat will say, that both sets of these delegates did right in representing the sentiments of their respective constituencies. Measured by these principles, your enquiries relative to matters of domestic policy in the State, can be readily answered. I speak to the result of the action of the party, and not to the result of the action of my party friends upon all such questions, and the platform upon which he stands, whatever position it may occupy, with reference to such measures. I can only infer what course will be adopted, from the known sentiments of the party, upon general principles. With it, a rigid economy has ever been a principle of action, and in the midst of the present severe financial prostration, will be doubtless an urgent demand for strict application of this principle upon all proposed appropriations, whether for railroads or other objects. Our doctrine has ever been, in passing upon applications for bank charters, to grant none except such as may be called for by the public necessities and even in such, to provide carefully for the security of the note holders. Should the Convention think proper to express any sentiment upon this subject, I doubt not they will be shaped by this general principle. I should think the question of the Danville railroad charter, too exclusively local in its character, to be referred to in the Convention. Should they do so, however, I should think they would pronounce against it, as a monopoly of the people, I think, are opposed to it. To this I should be prepared to support their action.

Towards the close of this letter, Judge Ellis alluded to a conversation we had had upon the street at Wilmington, and referred to the position in which I had assigned as Editor of the Salisbury Free Press, the day of this letter, in consequence of my understanding of his views, as stated to me in that conversation. He informed me that an impression of his views was not correct, and that he had not thought it necessary to address me on the subject previously; that in the new position I was then about to assume as Editor of the Salisbury Free Press, it was due to me to say, that he "did not intend, by any remarks he had made, to create the impression that he was in favor of the distribution of the public lands; but that on the contrary he still indulged the hope, that partial and extravagant donations of them would be checked, "in the proceeds turned into the public treasury."

This is the only letter, and the only correspondence in writing or otherwise, which I have with Mr. Ellis upon the land question. I have not seen or heard read the contents of his letter to Mr. Daney, nor is it a part of my business at present to enquire whether he wrote such a letter or not; and if so, what he said. The reason why I have not made this statement before is, because I was not before, or until now, authorized to speak publicly of the contents of that letter, and circumstances did not seem to me to demand that I should seek permission to do so.

I think it allowable in me to remark again, as frequently before, in public and in the first number of the Statesman, replying to the Editor of the Standard, and to others upon a variety of occasions, that I have always repudiated, and do now repudiate and deny the charge of being a "distributionist," or of having edited a "distribution paper." I put the necessity for a demand of "the share of North Carolina," as it is called, upon the necessity of doing something to prevent distribution; thought that if North Carolina and the old States generally made this demand, it would stop distribution, and restore "the old and wise policy" of keeping the public lands, and turning their proceeds into the public treasury. To procure that coalition I re-

moved to Raleigh, and attempted to establish the Statesman. The enterprise failed by no fault of mine, but from the want of means, and its own inherent impracticability; and upon its failure, never having been a distributionist, or in favor of distribution I returned to the party, and in my humble sphere did what I had pledged myself in the first number of the paper to do, and what Judge Ellis had urged me to do, aided to secure the election of Governor Bragg, the nominee of the Democratic Convention.

I am, gentlemen,
Very respectfully, your ob't'st,
EDWARD CANTWELL.
RALEIGH, 20th March, 1858.



SALISBURY, N. C.:
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1858.

JUDGE ELLIS' LETTER.

We call attention to Judge Ellis' letter, in this issue, and also to the card of Mr. Cantwell.

The letter of Judge Ellis was not written for publication, as appears on its face; but, as it has been called for, by some of the newspapers of the day, and as it was made the subject of misconstruction in a communication, signed "Ninus," in the Western Sentinel, of the 12th inst., and the same, or very similar, communication, signed "Anxious Enquirer," in the Goldsboro Tribune, of the 17th inst., his friends have thought proper to have the letter published.

The charge contained in the articles referred to, was, in effect, that Judge Ellis favored the doctrine of distribution; and that he was a party to the distribution movement in this State in 1853. Mr. Daney and Mr. Cantwell were the witnesses called on, to sustain this charge. Here is their evidence, and our readers may say whether it sustains the accusation or not. All we ask, is, that those papers that have called for this evidence, through the communications referred to, may not exclude it from their columns, now that they find that it makes against "Ninus" and "Anxious Enquirer." We cannot believe that they will be thus unjust; for we think, with pleasure, that we have noticed repeated expressions, indicating a disinclination in the editorial articles of these papers, to do injustice to Judge Ellis, and we cherish the hope that the Sentinel and Tribune will not permit injustice to be thus done to a worthy fellow democrat who has no reason to expect that we will not defend himself upon the public. They have been imperatively called on, by the accusers, to testify. They are your own witnesses, gentlemen; and let them, therefore, be heard. It is due to Judge Ellis—may more, it is due to the cause of truth and justice that they should be heard. In the language of "Anxious Enquirer," "let the people have light." Don't suppress the testimony, gentlemen, let the people be undeceived.

What says Mr. Walsh, of the Warrenton News? Are you willing to let your readers in Warren remain under false impressions after you have learned the truth? We hope you will not do it. You are a generous Irishman, and will not do any man injustice willfully and knowingly.—Then we call upon you, to publish the evidence of these witnesses. They have been dragged before the public, in part, by your instrumentality; and now, you will not, of course, suppress their testimony. The people of Warren are a just and truth-loving people—a noble and high minded people, who will submit to no wrong themselves, and who will knowingly do no one a wrong. Do not, then, let a falsehood be palmed off on this generous people, when you have the power to prevent it. But a few days since your own gifted and high-minded Edwards was charged with being a distributionist, and you very properly denied it, and gave the proof, though such a charge, in his case, needed no denial. He is a mark above the shafts of malice and detraction. You will, we doubt not, do likewise in the present case, when there is, perhaps, more need of such a course. We have a strong confidence in your Irish blood, and in the known generosity of your brave, high-minded countrymen; and we have a strong faith that you will be true to the Irish character for generosity and honor.

And now, in conclusion, we will say to "Ninus," and "Anxious Enquirer," that if these evidences do not satisfy you, of Judge Ellis' position, come, any way, we will have such at the Convention, both written and oral, as will satisfy you and all others who are seeking truth with the desire to do justice.

DUNCAN K. MCRAE, Esq.
This very good-looking gentleman exhibited himself in Murphy's Hall, in this place on last Friday evening, displaying every graceful accomplishment of the polished Parisian. His discourse was in the highest style, elaborately decorated with buds and blossoms, but far better suited to the refined taste of the ladies present than convincing to the judgment of thinking, reflecting men, who seek correct information on political questions.

His speech differed very little—none,

perhaps, in substance—from those he has delivered on the same subject in other places.

Had his effort been a school-boy exercise, offered as a specimen of political eloquence, a proper instructor would have given him a reprimand for sacrificing strength to beauty. His sophistry was skillfully enveloped in a flashy robe of imagery, quite captivating to the brilliant fancy of susceptible ladies, who, no doubt, regarded him as "a nice young man;" but, as an argument in support of the distribution lobby, it was as flimsy as light summer gauze, fluttering over the smooth sea of politics, causing not a ripple on its placid surface, however much it may have agitated the bitter gall festering in the dark recesses of the hearts of his know-nothing admirers and supporters.

Including the ladies, who were drawn out to hear him, by the fame of his flowery figures for which he is said to be remarkable, there were, perhaps, more than 200 people in the Hall, most of whom have already forgotten him and his spangled hobby.

ADMISSION OF KANSAS.—The yeas and nays, on the passage of the Lecompton constitution through the U. S. Senate, of which we were informed in a letter from Mr. Craig, were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Biggs, Bright, Brown, Clay, Evans, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Henderson, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Jones, Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Sebastian, Sill, Thomson of New Jersey, Thomson of Kentucky, Toombs, Wright, and Yulee.—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Pugh, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson.—25.

In the House of Representatives the struggle is almost desperate, and still in doubt.

THE SALISBURY MERCHANTS.—Our mercantile friends are now laying in seasonable stocks of splendid, but cheap goods; and the ladies, bless their dear hearts, are fluttering around the counters like—butterflies among the blossoms. We hope to have time after this issue, to loaf an hour or two; and if we do, we shall peep in, to see our friends, whose attractions, we shall endeavor to describe to our readers as they appear to us. For the present, we can only refer purchasers to our advertising columns.

We are gratified to see that the Western Democrat has been enlarged, and that it now appears in a new dress "from top to toe." Success to the enterprise.

Our friends will observe that the Banner has also been enlarged and improved. We are now enabled to accommodate our advertising patrons too; and now, friends, pay up, and help to sustain this effort.

We are again under obligations to Messrs. Craig, Shaw, Seales, and others, for valuable public documents.

THE BANNER.—We have again made an effort to enlarge and improve the Banner; and now friends, we again call on you to help us. As soon as you read this, stop—get up—and enclose the amount of your indebtedness, and at least a year's subscription in advance.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN STANLY.—The proceedings of the Democratic meeting at Albemarle, recommending Judge Ellis for the gubernatorial nomination, came to hand so late that we are compelled to postpone their publication until next week, when they will appear on our first page.

The Democratic State Convention, on the 14th, will be held in the Court House which will be lighted with gas.

The delegates will be furnished with Rail road tickets to pass both ways for one fare.

Mr. Thos. Dickson, who caused the death of a Mr. Dorrer, at Yorkville, has given bail.

RELIGIOUS.—The Episcopal Church, in this place, was crowded, on last Sabbath, to hear Bishop Atkinson's sermon. While the discourse was able and learned, it was simple and impressive, and all listened to it with reverence and admiration.

COLONIZATION.—On Thursday last, we had the pleasure to hear V. O. Barringer, Esq., deliver a lecture on Colonization, to a small but attentive audience, assembled in the Presbyterian Church, in this place.

For the "Republican Banner."

GOLD HILL, March, 24, 1858.

MR. EDITOR: As a misapprehension may arise from the sudden death of Mrs. Nichols, with regard to the extension of Small Pox in this place, the citizens have deemed it proper to procure the subjoined certificates—one from the Physician in attendance upon the sick, (the young man who was recently attacked with small-pox, as then supposed), the other from her children.

I do hereby certify that Mrs. Rebecca Nichols died from Hemorrhage of the Lungs, a disease which she had been subject for many years past, and that she had no symptoms of Small-Pox, nor any eruptive disease whatever. Her death was sudden, and when I became apprised of the danger of her condition, I had no opportunity of communicating with the members of her family remaining in the village, as she passed off from strangulation caused by excess of bleeding.

S. G. BOYDEN.
We hereby certify that our mother died from bleeding of the Lungs. We further certify that John Nichols, one of the signers of this, is well.

and only awaits the consent of his attendant physician, Dr. Boyden, to return to Gold Hill, to resume his former duties.

JOHN S. NICHOLS.
E. A. NICHOLS.

Democratic Meeting in Chowan.

A meeting of the Democrats of Chowan was held at the Courthouse at Edenboro, on the 23rd inst., and was organized by calling R. D. Simpson to the chair, and appointing Samuel Sawyer as secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained, the chairman appointed a committee of five, who through their chairman, R. R. Heath, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, It is proposed to hold a Convention of the Democratic party at Charlotte, on the 11th day of April next, to nominate a candidate for Governor of North Carolina; and whereas, we are desirous to be represented in said Convention:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint twenty-five delegates to represent this County in said Convention.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to the Convention, to be held at Charlotte, the name of John W. Ellis, of Rowan County, whose talents and devotion to democratic principles eminently qualify him for the duties of the gubernatorial chair.

Resolved, That we recommend that the democracy of Gates and Chowan counties hold a joint convention at Gateville, on the Monday of May County Court, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent us in the Senate of the next General Assembly of this State, and that the chairman of this meeting appoint twenty delegates to represent this county in said Convention.

Resolved, That we cordially approve and endorse the administration of President Buchanan, and especially his recommendation for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution.

Resolved, That the Hon. H. M. Shaw, by the faithful devotion of his talents to his public duties, and his unwavering adherence to the interest of the South, has proven himself a worthy representative of this District in Congress.

Resolved, That our present representatives in the Senate and House of Commons of the next General Assembly, viz: Dr. H. Dillard and J. C. Bullock, have the unqualified approval of their constituents in the discharge of their public duties.

Resolved, That the doctrine of Distribution, at all times, unsupported either by law or expediency, is at this time especially mischievous and objectionable.

On motion, the proceedings of the meeting were directed to be published in the Democratic Pioneer, and that other democratic papers be requested to copy.

After which, the meeting adjourned.
R. D. SIMPSON, Ch'n.
SAMUEL SAWYER, Sec.

(Correspondence of the Elizabeth City Press.)

Democratic Meetings in Pitt and Tall Counties Remarks.

WELDON, N. C., March 11th, 1858.

I presume you have heard of the democratic meetings in Pitt and Tyrrell counties. They gave the nomination for Governor to Judge Ellis.

It is not my remark, that I not be

of the Democratic party, is, "men, not men," and yet, it would seem, from some of the newspaper articles that appear now and then, that the motto has been reversed, and now stands, "men, not measures." This thing ought to be stopped, and peace, harmony, and fraternity, made the order of the day, and then no one can doubt our success. What, if every man don't happen to get the man of his choice nominated? Must he kick up a row and throw a firebrand into the ranks on that account? No, let him rather exhibit the full ripeness and beauty of that virtue which in a free Government is the duty of every citizen—that of concession and of cheerful submission to the will of the majority. Let him fight under the glorious old motto of "measures, not men," and fighting thus he will reap a share of the triumph.

Attempt at Murder and Robbery.

We learn that on Thursday night of last week, the house of Mrs. Brown, widow of John Brown, deceased, in the vicinity of Normal County, was broken into, and Mrs. Brown knocked down and bruised in a horrible manner; and the house then searched. There was a small amount of money in the house, but the thief failed to find it. Mrs. B. was still alive when last heard from, and though in a very critical and suffering condition, hopes were entertained for her recovery. The object of this heinous deed is supposed to have been plunder.—We have no information as to who the guilty wretch is that did the deed. Greensboro Patriot.

In the House of Representatives on Thursday last, an agreement seems to have been made, in accordance with which no more is to be taken on the Senate bill for the admission of Kansas before Thursday of next week. Mr. Stephens of Georgia, gave notice, that on that day he should move to take up the Senate bill for the admission of Kansas. In the meantime, the House will discuss it in Committee of the

WFUL CONFLAGRATION!

has become our painful duty to announce the occurrence of the most destructive conflagration that has ever visited our City. While we write, thick clouds of smoke, from the smouldering ruins of thirty-five buildings, hang like a pall over the scene, telling of the terrible power that has swept the hard earnings of our best and most valuable property to destruction. Never in the annals of our City has so heavy a blow fallen. In the space of six hours, about \$100,000 worth of property has been consumed by the devouring element, and the space in the business portion of the city is only occupied by tall chimneys and piles of bricks and ashes.

About 12 o'clock, on Sunday night, our people were aroused from their slumbers by the peals of the bells, and the startling cry, "Fire!" cry, so seldom heard in our midst, brought to the scene nearly the entire population of the place, with the exception of the few who were prevented from leaving the place by the fire. The fire was owned and occupied by A. Cohn, West side of Water Street. The wind was blowing from the North at the time, which carried the fire to the large building on the corner of Main and Water streets, owned by Charles M. Lavery, and occupied by himself and partner Robinson White, as a dry goods and grocery store. Notwithstanding the exertions of our citizens, this was soon wrapped in a solid sheet of flames communicating to the house on the opposite corner, belonging to and in the occupancy of W. B. Burgess. The fire at its way northward in the face of the wind, and soon the entire row, consisting of one building, the property of Abel Roberts; another belonging to orphan children; and three belonging to H. Calpepper, two of which were occupied by himself and the other by J. T. McCoy. It then crossed North street, and destroyed the houses owned by Thomas Allen. Onward as a grocery by Bannister Balance and the remainder as dwellings.

The market house in the centre of the street was quickly consumed. The wind by this time had changed to North-west, and the flames across Water street, to the extensive Agricultural Machine establishment of W. H. Clark, which, with its entire contents, was consumed. An old warehouse on the opposite corner, owned by C. M. Lavery, but used by Mr. Clark as an engine and grist mill, and a blacksmith shop in the rear of the main building, also destroyed. The fire continued to spread south, sweeping the entire street. The Eastern side of the water, lay waste a dwelling adjoining the establishment of Mr. Clark, the large ship chandlery of C. M. Lavery, together with his large papers, the extensive boot and shoe establishment of T. D. Knox, two warehouses owned by J. W. Hinton, one used for coal and by B. T. Miller, and the store house of B. T. Miller, just reached by W. Shannon. The brick stores of Samuel Williams, West side of Main street, though considerably damaged, were saved. The remaining buildings to the water, save a small store, also the property of B. Spruill, was saved, though their occupants, S. Weissel, Hinton & Dashiell, and J. Fearing, Jr., met with considerable loss, from the damage in removing their goods. From the store of Messrs. White & Lavery, the fire extended up Main street, taking in its course two houses belonging to N. Cohn, and the Marine Hospital, on the corner of Main and Poindexter streets. At this point it was arrested.

The scene that now presented itself was grand, but awful. The entire length of Water street was a sheet of fire, the wind sweeping it in one vast volume to the earth, then rearing up again, as if seeking to wage war with the clouds, when it for moment would settle into a steady blaze, playing with the hopes of those who were laboring to stay its devastating arm, when again it would burst forth with redoubled power, reddening the very heavens and scattering the brands of its wrath through the space above, until the elements seemed alive with blazing meteors. Thus it raged until hemmed in by the power of man, when, with nothing more to feed its ravenous appetite, it sunk exhausted before the power which had combated it for seven weary hours.

The event has been a sad one for Elizabeth City, and we hope that the like may never occur again. We cannot say too much in praise of many of our good citizens. They labored with almost superhuman power to save the property of their fellows from destruction, and with the means at hand, and the rapid progress of the flames, we can scarce see how so much was done.

We give the losses of each individual as near as can be ascertained:

W. H. Clark, loss of buildings and stock on hand, \$18,000; loss of contents, \$5,000. Total, \$23,000.

B. T. Miller, \$12,000; loss of insurance, \$1,000. Total, \$13,000.

T. D. Knox, \$4,000; loss of insurance, \$1,000. Total, \$5,000.

H. Calpepper, \$8,000; loss of insurance, \$3,400. Total, \$11,400.

S. Weissel, \$5,000; loss of insurance, \$1,000. Total, \$6,000.

B. Spruill, \$2,500; loss of insurance, \$1,000. Total, \$3,500.

T. Allen, \$1,000; loss of insurance, \$1,000. Total, \$2,000.

J. T. McCoy, \$2,000; loss of insurance, \$1,000. Total, \$3,000.

W. B. Burgess, \$8,000; loss of insurance, \$1,000. Total, \$9,000.

J. W. Hinton, \$1,000; loss of insurance, \$1,000. Total, \$2,000.

B. T. Miller, \$2,000; loss of insurance, \$1,000. Total, \$3,000.

J. Fearing, Jr., \$1,000; loss of insurance, \$1,000. Total, \$2,000.

A. Roberts, \$7,000; loss of insurance, \$1,000. Total, \$8,000.

Bannister Balance, \$3,000; loss of insurance, \$1,000. Total, \$4,000.

T. J. Johnson, (in books and furniture, stored in T. D. Knox's store), \$2,500; loss of insurance, \$1,000. Total, \$3,500.

Marine Hospital, (property of John Pugh), \$25,000. Whole loss at \$80,000—insurance \$25,000.

There were several small houses destroyed, which we have omitted to mention; also small losses by persons whose names we could not ascertain.

The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, and Mr. Cohn and family have been arrested upon suspicion, and lodged in jail, to await an examination.

A CARD--TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned having determined to remove to the City of New Orleans, requests all those indebted to him by note or book account, to call and settle the same without delay. He would much prefer settling with his friends in person, and trusts their promptness will not be a source of embarrassment to an agent of the law for this purpose. He will remain here for several weeks to wait on those who may call on this business.

CHARLES T. POWE.
Salisbury, Feb. 24, 1858.

Recent circumstances render it necessary for me to remain in Salisbury; and I shall therefore, as heretofore, continue the practice of my profession in this place and surrounding country.

CHARLES T. POWE.
Salisbury, N. C., March 31, 1858.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases which the female constitution is subject to. It moderates all excesses and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

It is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity. Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

This Pill should not be taken by females during the first three months of pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on miscarriage, but any other time they are safe.

It is a cure of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Head and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, it does not excite the stomach, or any other hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions accompany each package. Sole Agents for Salisbury and Canada, JOSEPH MOSES, (Late J. C. Baldwin & Co.)

N. B. \$1.00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle containing 50 Pills by return mail. For sale by Druggists in Salisbury.

HAVILAND, STEVENSON & Co., Wholesale Agents, Charleston, S. C.

MLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa. From the unselected testimony continually offered from all parts of the country, it is impossible to resist the conviction of the great excellence of these Pills in all diseases of the Liver and Stomach. The annexed letter from Toronto, Canada, is one of the many the proprietors have received:

Toronto, April 27, 1854.

Messrs. Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa. I have for two years been afflicted with a severe pain over the eyes, accompanied with a nervousness and sense of dizziness; a malady beyond the power and skill of our physicians to relieve and cure, caused, as far as I myself could judge, by a diseased state of the Liver and Stomach. Some of the doctors tried bleeding, and various other remedies were tried, but all in vain, for the disease continued, still sticking fast. At last I procured a box of your valuable Liver Pills from a Druggist here, and feel after taking a portion of them, that the disease and painful constriction over the eyes has almost entirely left me. I will close by advising those afflicted as I have been with the valuable medicine at once, and save much time and pain, with little expense. With sincere gratitude and respect, I remain yours, J. H. HENNESSY, Toronto.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. MLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. MLANE'S genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores. None genuine without the signature of J. H. HENNESSY.

DEATHS.

On the 24th inst. J. T. McCoy, 60th year of his age. The circumstance of her death was so sudden, and the melancholy in the extreme, and have elicited the warmest feelings of sympathy for her family from this whole community. Mrs. N. was the mother of the young man, Mr. J. T. McCoy, who was recently the subject of an attack of the disease supposed to be Small-Pox, and was removed with him to a house prepared for their reception. Faithfully discharging her duties as a mother, she performed the duties of nurse and mother, and was exposed to the danger to which she was exposed. Her son has recovered. She now lies cold and lifeless, a victim to disease caused by over-exertion and anxiety, at a period of life when her age and the delicacy of her constitution required repose and relief from care. Mrs. Nichols expressed the affection and respect of all who knew her; and was in full standing, as a pious and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

COMMERICAL RECORD.

Salisbury Market, Mar. 31, 1858.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY SPENCER BROTHERS, DEALERS IN PRODUCE.

APPLES, dried 125 00
BAKED HAM per lb. 10 12
BEEF, 20 22
BEEF, 20 22
BUTTER, 20 22
CANDLES, Tallow, 20 22
CANDLES, Adamantine, 20 22
COFFEE, Rio, 4 00
CASTINGS, 4 00
COTTON, 10 12
COTTON YARN, 10 12
CORN, 45 50
FLOUR, per 100 lbs. 81 00
FLOUR, per 50 lbs. 40 00
FEATHERS, per lb. 50 00
IRON, Bar, 5 00
IRON, Pig, 5 00
LARD, 11 12
MEAL, 45 50
MOLASSES, sugar house 40 45
MOLASSES, Common 40 45
NAILS, 50 00
OATS, 35 00
LINED OIL, per gallon, 1 00
TANNERS, 75 00
POTATOES, Irish, 35 00
RAGS, 3 00
SHEEP, 12 00
SHEEP, Brown, 4 4
SUGAR, Brown, 8 10
SUGAR, White, 12 15
TALLOW, 8 00
TURPENTINE, 8 00
WHEAT, 30 00
WIND, 30 00
WIND, 30 00

ROWAN RIFLE GUARD!

ARE hereby ordered to parade at Headquarters, Saturday, April 3d, at 10 o'clock daily equipped with ten rounds of Blank Cartridges.

Wm. BROWN, O. S.
March 30th, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm heretofore existing in the name of McNeely, Cook & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by A. J. Cook, and A. T. McNeely.

Notice is given to all persons indebted to come forward and make payment as indulgence will not be given, we hope those indebted will respond to this notice as we are very anxious to close the business of the firm.

A. J. COOK.
T. C. McNEELY.
W. G. McNEELY.
P. STINSON.
Salisbury, March 28, 1858.

SALISBURY STATION.

PACKAGES FOR THE FOLLOWING PERSONS REMAINING IN THE DEPOT, MARCH 31st.

Harris & Sullivan, M. J. Garrett, Stead Harris & Ross, E. L. Moss, Jno. Walton, Mrs. Albee, Ball, Rickert & Co., Gaither & Co., J. F. Alexander, W. Harper, Gold Hill Mining Company, C. Brinkley, Elkin, Man. Co., James Alexander.

New Spring Goods!

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR USUAL STOCK OF Spring and Summer Goods.

Our stock will be very large, and will comprise all kinds of

STAPLE and FANCY Dry Goods,

together with one of the handsomest and finest stocks of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

that we have ever had the pleasure of offering to the public. ALSO a beautiful Stock of

Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, Hats and a large Stock of Heavy Goods for Servants wear. For Ladies wear a beautiful lot of Organdies, Printed Jaconets, Grenadine Robes, Berge Robes, Organdie Robes, Negligee Robes, and Side Stays, and a large lot of Broaders of all kinds, a full stock of Carpeting, Mattings, &c.

BROWN & COFFIN.
No. 3 Granite Row.
Salisbury, March 30, 1858.

Repeal of the Small-Pox Ordinance.

THE two light cases of Small-Pox brought on from about the towns of Charlotte and Gold Hill, having been entirely removed, and no other cases appearing, the Ordinance of the Corporate Authorities to protect the citizens of Salisbury, has been repealed, thus removing all restrictions against intercourse between the places mentioned.

J. H. HENNESSY, Intendant.
Salisbury, March 27, 1858.

NOTICE.

THERE will be an educational meeting in Olin, Ireddell County, N. C., on the 14th day of April, next, at which time the audience will be addressed by the Rev. N. F. Reid, and other distinguished gentlemen.

All persons friendly to the cause are respectfully requested to attend.
Olin, Ireddell Co., N. C., 37-2t
March 28, 1858.

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to move West or South, now offers for sale his well known

MILLS; and to any one having capital to invest, he would say come and examine, as he is assured

THE MILL cannot be surpassed. For Simplicity and Durability of Construction, by any in the Country, and will grind more GRAIN, make better turn, and SUPERIOR FLOUR, to any elsewhere. The

FLOUR MILL.

IS A FOUR FOOT ROLLER BURR and will grind well, from sixty to seventy-five bushels per day, (12 hours). The OCEAN MILL (just completed) is a three foot ten inch country rock, and he will warrant it to grind on bushels per hour.

20 HORSE ENGINE AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILL.

and three saws attached, which will warrant, if well attended, to cut from eight to ten thousand feet of lumber per six acres of land in the mill tract, there is 115 acres nearly joining the mill tract with the mill if wanted. Any person wishing to buy will call and examine, and he thinks there will be no doubt about trading.

JOHN BEARD.
Feb. 8, 1858.

GARDEN SEEDS.

FIELD SEEDS! JUST RECEIVED a large supply of Landreth's new seed, and have on hand a large stock of other varieties of seeds, and a fine assortment of seeds for sale.

THORNBURN & Co. FRESH & GENUINE GARDEN SEEDS, just received and for sale wholesale and retail at

C. A. HENDERSON'S, Drug Store, Salisbury, N. C. These seeds are warranted in every particular.

50 Negroes Wanted!

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of the surrounding country, that he has returned to Salisbury for the purpose of purchasing

LOT OF NEGROES of both sexes, from ten to 30 years of age, for which he will pay the highest price that can be obtained for such property North of New Orleans. Persons having such property to dispose of, or desiring to sell their interest to call on him previous to selling to any other person. He is disposed to pay a higher price in cash than any other buyer in this section of the country. All he desires is a call to convince the public of his liberality as a purchaser. He also desires to purchase a few more negroes, and is prepared to pay for them as high as the market. He is a native of the South, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a native of the South, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a native of the South, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN E. SEDGWICK.
Salisbury, N. C., March 3, 1858.

RHODE'S SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

181 BBS. just received and for sale by

KEITH & FLANNERY.
Salisbury, N. C., March 1858.

NEVER AND AGUE--CERTAIN CURE.

WE speak that we know, and testify that we have seen, when we say we have never known a case of NEVER AND AGUE cured by any other medicine.

STEPHEN FRONTS.
Price, 50 cents per box, and for sale at J. H. HENNESSY Book Store.
no 10-1y

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

AS Executor of E. S. Neely, I will call at Neely's Mill, on the 8th day of April next, all of his personal property, consisting of Horses, Mills, Cattle, Hogs, one or two Carriages, about thirty barrels of Flour, Wheat, Corn, Carriage Tools, &c. Also, at the same time and place I will hire the Negroes of said deceased until the first of January next.

JOHN C. FLEMING, Executor.
March 16, 1858.

TAKE NOTICE.

WILLIAM CUMMINGS has absconded from the County, taking with him a note on G. M. Lively for \$25 which he took for a bag of money. He is desired as a runaway, and all persons are desired to forward him for trial for the same. PHILIP J. BROWN.
March 3, 1858.

New Drug Store,

SALISBURY, N. C. W. H. WYATT, DEALER IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES, both Foreign and Domestic, has constantly on hand a supply of

selected from the best Laboratories of Europe and America.

ROOTS, GUMS, EXTRACTS AND OILS, obtained from Importers direct, or of the highest reputation--may be relied on as PURE and GENUINE.

Thiurates, Symples, Ointments, and other preparations of the Materia Medica, prepared with care by him will be found reliable. Also, all kinds of

MIXTURES, POWDERS, PILLS AND PLASTERS.

usually kept by Apothecaries. Also, a full stock of Lamp Oil, Paints, Varnish, Dry Stuffs, Segars, Brushes, Perfumery, Snuff, Sponges, Gentian Patent Medicines, Congress Water, Wine and Baudies. Medical prescriptions put up with care. All orders promptly filled. Country Merchants and Physicians supplied on reasonable terms.

Attendance at all hours of the night. Salisbury, Jan. 21, 1858.

WOODRUFF, SPRAGUE & Co.

DEALERS IN GRAIN AND FLOUR. Forwarding and Commission Merchants, 6 and 8 Hyatt Street, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Aug. 11, 1857.

IMMEDIATE SETTLEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, in and about 1857, that if immediate payment is not made, they will be waited on by a collecting agent, with authority to enforce payment without delay, and to sell the property of the debtor.

In the mean time, I take pleasure in informing my friends, and the public generally, that I will continue to sell the best of LIQUORS, of all kinds, such as Whiskey, Brandy, Gin, Wine, Cider, &c., in short, everything in the liquor line, by the quart, Gallon, or Case, at the lowest prices.

HOWELL F. PARKER.
Salisbury, N. C., March 18, 1858.

A DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED wishing to change his residence, offers for sale the well known and desirable farm, situated in Ireddell County, on the new river, containing

604 Acres, 75 of which are cleared and the rest heavily timbered. It is known as Williamsburg. There are on the premises two first-class

DWELLING HOUSES

about a quarter of a mile apart. One is a high, painted white, with front porch and back piazza, and the other is a small one in good repair. If desired, the farm could be divided into two very convenient tracts, each with a small house at both places. There is also an ORCHARD of 1000 fruit trees of every description. To a person wishing to acquire a good farm and a healthy residence, this offers inducements as a bargain can be had.

To any one wishing to purchase, I would say, come and examine, and you will see an opportunity may not be soon presented again.

Lecturers addressed to me at Williamsburg, Ireddell Co., will receive prompt attention.

L. S. JONES.
Feb. 24, 1858.

CHEAP.

WE NOW OFFER THE BALANCE OF OUR Stock of Winter Goods, COATS, BLANKETS, HATS, SHOES, AND BOOTS, at great and reduced prices, to make room for our Spring Goods.

SAMPLES GIVEN AWAY.

M. JACOB'S Anti-Corrosive Amalgam Pens.

THESE PENS will be found, on trial, superior to Gold or Steel; possessing more of the action of Quill than the Gold Pen, they will be preferred.

Each Pen is as durable as eight or ten made from Steel; they will not splinter nor cut the skin, and they will not splinter nor cut the skin, and they will not splinter nor cut the skin.

CAUTION--Each Pen is stamped, "M. Jacob's Anti-Corrosive Amalgam Pens." and has a fac-simile of the Manufacturer's Signature.

For sale by W. H. WYATT, in Salisbury and vicinity. [Mar. 16, 1858-34]

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD. Compound entirely from GEMS.

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVES AND LIVER REMEDIES ever used, and is a most valuable medicine, and is a most valuable medicine, and is a most valuable medicine.

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Salisbury, N. C., March 30, 1858.

A. & W. MYERS,

No. 4 Granite Building,

CHOICE GOODS!! CHOICE GOODS!!

BY EVERY ARRIVAL, ARE MAKING LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR SPLENDID STOCK.

IN SUCH AND ELEGANT DRESS GOODS, their assortment is unrivaled by any house in the State. Our goods were brought on the most favorable terms, and will be sold at astonishingly low prices, consisting in part of

New and elegant silk Robes a'quille, Ducaud plaids and steppes and robes a'quille. "Double flounced silk robes Bayadere chene silk robes, flounced Bayadere and fancy silks, Summer striped and checked. Silks, plain black silks. Foulard silks. Black and white and colored challoes, percales. Berge and Lawn robes flounced. Brilliant, Lucknow plaids and every description of goods for mourning.

In plain, figured black silks, and silk robes, we have some of the most decided bargains ever offered to the public. EMBROIDERIES. We surpass our previous reputation. In fact, a more general and complete assortment of

NEEDLE WORK GOODS that has ever been our pleasure to offer. Collars of the newest patterns and shapes. Collars and Sets, Valenciennes and Guipure Collars and sets, Tulle Lace sets, embroidered linen Yokes; tucked and flounced skirts; Muslin collars and sets with Valenciennes insertings, breakfast collars and sets, Summer goods, ladies' waists, ladies' embroidery, Valenciennes, Swiss, Namook, Dimity, and Linen Cambric, Valenciennes, Honiton, Maltese, Guipure and English Thread Lace and Edgings, Hoop Skirts of every description, and also the Patent Extension Skirts and the Balmoral Skirts.

Also, a full and general assortment of goods for gentlemen's wear. Boots, Shoes, Hats, Trunks, Clothing, and all descriptions of goods for servants.

It is our intention to keep up our assortment by receiving additional supplies through the season. All orders will meet with prompt attention. All we desire is an examination of our full, complete and beautiful stock before purchasing elsewhere, feeling confident that we can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call.

A. & W. MYERS.

The Great Clothing Enterprise in SALISBURY.

THE LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST LOT OF FASHIONABLE CLOTHING EVER brought to Salisbury, has just been opened, and can now be seen displayed upon the counter, at the

Mansion House, "Cheap Side,"

RIGHT IN THE CORNER, THE GREAT CLOTHING EMPORIUM OF SALISBURY, N. C.

HERE are perfectly fitting coats, selling at from \$1.00 to any price required. Pants, Hats, and all other articles of Dress, in every variety and fashion, are rapidly going off, at corresponding rates; and here can be found any number of gentlemen's wardrobes, complete in every particular, from coats to collars, from hats to shoes, from the finest shirts to the most beautiful cravats, to suit the taste of the fancy man or the plain citizen.

COME AND SEE!

Now hear the alarm. Come from the woods. Come from the fields. Come from the shop. Come lay down the cash. And take home a good load. Come one and come all, and give us a call!

